

U.S. B. News Letter Staff

XXXXXX

September 25, 1921

5.

Student Demonstrations in New York in 1921.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In June 1921 the Municipal Council passed a resolution that the 1921 Olympic Games be held in New York.

In June 1921 while the Olympic Games were in progress a large number of students who were known as Socialists and Communists and were carrying red, black, and white flags and banners with violently worded political mottoes, others with "Bolshevism" and others with "Proletariat" on them. They started demonstrating in front of the Olympic stadium when an on-looker attempted to stop one of the youths. The latter drew a pistol and aimed it at him and others, fortunately without fatal results. The police intervened in the demonstration and the students fled. The police also arrested some of the students and they were held in jail. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by expulsion. The incident shows that movements akin to Bolshevism were already and steadily gaining ground in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasm in this world will go.

One of the leaflets carried by these students was at present in the U.S. B. News and copies of one of the is facts in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (see Municipal Budget for 1921 page 614).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Percey D. Reeves

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25,

5.

Student Demonstration in Hongkew Park in 1921.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In June 1921 the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission for the Far Eastern Olympic Games to be held in the Hongkew Park.

On June 4th 1921 whilst the Olympic game were in progress a large number of students who may be classed as social extremists entered the park carrying red, black, and white flags emblazoned with violently worded anarchical mottoes, others with "Communist" and others with a pistol painted on them. They started distributing leaflets advocating their views and when an on-looker attempted to stop one of the youths, the latter drew a pistol and fired several shots at him and others, fortunately without harmful results. The police succeeded in arresting six of the demonstrators including the culprit. He was sentenced to 10 years imprisonment and expelled. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by expulsion. Another was expelled only and the case against the sixth was dismissed. The incident shows that movements akin to Bolshevism were slowly but steadily gaining ground in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasts in this work will go.

Some of the flags carried by these students are at present in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of one of the leaflets in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (See Municipal Budget for 1921 Page 61A).

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Frederic D. Reeves.

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

100071
C.I.D. New Market Staff XXXXX
October 25, 5.

Student Demonstration in Shanghai Park in 1921.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In June 1921 the Shanghai Municipal Council granted permission for the 1922 Eastern Olympic Games to be held in the Hongkew Park.

On June 4th 1921 whilst the Olympic Games were in progress a large number of students who may be regarded as social extremists entered the park carrying red, black, and white flags emblazoned with violently worded anarchical mottoes, others with "anarchism" and others with a pistol printed on them. They started distributing leaflets and shouting slogans and when an on-looker attempted to stop one of the youths, the latter drew a pistol and fired several shots at him and others, fortunately without harmful results. The police succeeded in arresting all of the demonstrators including the gunman. He was sentenced to 12 years imprisonment and expelled. Three were sentenced to 6 months imprisonment each to be followed by expulsion. Another was a police only and the case against the sixth was dismissed. The incident shows that movements akin to Bolshevism were slowly but steadily gaining ground in Shanghai and other places and shows also the extent to which some of the enthusiasts in this work will go.

Some of the flags carried by these students are at present in the C.I.D. Museum and copies of one of the leaflets in English is attached. Copies and translations of the Chinese leaflets are also attached (see Municipal Budget for 1921 page 61).

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Gray H. Reeves
C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25,

5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

In March 1915 a serious anti Japanese agitation was brought about by certain Chinese who began to register in an open manner their prejudice against the demands made against China by the Japanese Government.

The first public sign appeared on March 7th 1915 and a boycott on Japanese started on March 10th 1915. The bandnotes of the Yokohama Specie Bank were refused by shopkeepers and there was a run on the Bank. Japanese signboards were pulled down by the Chinese, rice merchants refused to sell rice to Japanese and many Japanese were forced to close their shops to protect themselves against violence. On March 18th a serious attempt was made to incite popular action against the Japanese. A meeting was held in the Chung Wa Ho Gardens. Several thousands of Chinese attended, but the majority of them were either returned students from Japan or were attached to various colleges in and around Shanghai. It was remarked that not one single respectable Chinese merchant having a stake in the place was present. Two men caused some excitement at the meeting by writing certain characters in blood obtained by biting the top of their fingers.

In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Page 2.

Dear Sir,

Your check at account, 7

Percey & Co. Limited
C. O. I.

D. C. I.

September 25, 5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the Students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

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In March 1915 a serious Anti Japanese agitation was brought about by certain Chinese who desired to register in an open manner their prejudice against the demands made against China by the Japanese Government.

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Page 2.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant

Grey M. Lewis

C. D. I.

D. C. I.

September 25, 5.

Extracts from the file on the 1915 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

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In all cases where disturbance occurred the Police found no difficulty in restoring order. Several arrests were made on charges of malicious damage to Japanese property, and fines ranging from \$1.00 to \$100 were imposed.

Grey & Paines

September 25, 5

Extracts from the file on the 1919 Japanese Boycott and the activities of the Students in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On that date a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students was held in the Public Recreation Ground near the West Gate of the City. Speakers demanded the return of Tsingtao and the release of students who were imprisoned in Peking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. These plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the Settlement. On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fuh Tai College and formed a Students Union. This organization has since directed the boycott campaign and had their headquarters at 51 Bubaling Toll Road.

After June 9th it was located in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when students and loafers began to snatch and mutilate Japanese made straw hats.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the local Students Union received news from their Tientsin branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

themselves into parties and made a direct appeal to the City shopkeepers to strike, with the result that on June 5th the city shops did not open and those in the settlement put up their shutters. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the settlement during the day and at 9 p.m. large crowds containing disorderly elements assembled on the Hankow Road. Stones and bricks were thrown and several police injured and at midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force. On June 6th reports were circulated that Japanese were poisoning food and water, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representatives of various unions, schools and associations held a meeting in the Szechwan Chamber of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government urging the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtau.

Page 3.

Handbills were also circulated trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese Members of the S.H.P. also to the Soldier and Police in Chinese territory.

The general strike continued to June 11th when news reached Shanghai that the three so called National Traitors had been dismissed by the President. On June 12th the shops of the Settlement opened up and strikers began to resume work. By June 16th things seemed normal.

The dismissal of the so called traitors was taken as a victory for the people and celebrations started in Chinese territory despite the orders of the Authorities. Processions were formed and on one entering French Town it was broken up by the Police. Part of it however entered the Settlement at about 9 p.m. June 12th but was stopped by the S.H.P. on Shantung Road. A riot ensued and the Police were attacked. The latter had to resort to the use of firearms and several shot were fired which resulted in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of several others. There were few if any students in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave assaults of Japanese and Koreans. Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the wounds received.

The strike showed that the Kowloon tong malcontents

Page 4.

were responsible and in May 1919 a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread Bolshevik ideas in Chinese and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books seized showed that agents had been appointed for their sale at schools as far apart as the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and Lo Ying College near Tientsin. Intercepted correspondence showed also that similar literature had been despatched to Chinese in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

As far as the students personally were concerned on this occasion few of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly warned not to appear and they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to Police Stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amenable and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder came directly under Police notice in settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not intend the movement to reach the lengths it eventually did, nor did they anticipate losing control as they did, but by June 8th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the Police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were longer responsible for what did happen, giving as a reason that there had been schism in their ranks and that they had no authority over students who did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the students of the Municipal Public schools left the classes and walked out, necessitating the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Pao Jien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissention.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho Pao Jien again wrote to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He states "We feared that provocators would bring about a riot to discredit our work for the Salvation of China. The co-operation of the Volunteers and Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stay off the streets.
Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to damage our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be cowardice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho Pao Jien to the Chairman :-
"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believes that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated shopkeepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be inaccurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

Page 7.

agitation. It is quite possible that persons masquerading as students have been going about town in order that the students movement might be discredited. We are particularly anxious to avoid any conflict with the Municipal Council; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the students have without delay complied with every order of your body.

The Shanghai Students Union will be inactive tomorrow except as the Council may wish to use its services. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be good enough to inform our Council, Mr. F.B. Rose, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is really a student who is endangering the movement by disobeying our instructions or whether he is a fraud."

On June 11th 1919 the French Police gave notice to the Public Citizens Association 220 Avenue Joffre and the Shanghai Students Union 21 Yue Yang Lee Avenue Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Concession if the General strike did not end on that day. As a result the students on strike held a meeting in Fuh Tan School for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Settlement and their threatened expulsion from French Town. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 11th 1919 while the City Magistrate and some members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

holding a meeting in the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce on N. Henan Road to consider steps to be taken to bring about a resumption of business, a group of students entered the meeting room and started to heckle those conferring. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 18th handbills purporting to come from the Merchants Federation and Students' Association, which gave a garbled account of the shooting affray on Mantung Road and exhorting shopkeepers to strike again have appeared in the settlement. Neither of the organizations named are known to the Police and it is believed that no such societies exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Eastern Hotel, Hanking Road, at 3 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hanking, Tsinanfu, Hupoh, Pootingfu, Shensi, Kiukiang, Kirin, Tongshan, Yangchow and Shanghai. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the foreigners who attended were American missionaries or teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tuan Sih Bang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tuan started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

strive for the regeneration of China. It would also use all means at its disposal to protect China from external enemies. The Union would have recourse only to peaceful methods in carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 the Commissioner of Police wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Hilden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 220 Avenue Joffre, at 9 p.m. on June 17, held a meeting at which the organising of labour unions was the principal topic discussed.

The Students Union moved into their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the Youngmingsang intends to start a weekly paper advocating Bolshevism. This journal will be published in French town, and will be edited by the staff of "Republican Daily News."

Also on June 20th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Ming Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 6 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Sih Pang, a Peking student, and Ho Pau Zung of Fuh Ten College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

Page 10.

and bills weekly when the merchants and shopkeepers so as to remind them of the ban on Japanese goods."

Extract from the evidence given at the Public Mortuary on June 13th 1919 at 11 a.m. when an inquest was held by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate based on the body of an unknown adult Chinese who was met in the road by the Police during a riot on the Shantung Road about 9 p.m. on Thursday June 13th 1919.

Chinese P.C. 456 :- About 3.55 p.m. yesterday while on duty in the Telephone Box on Avenue Edward VII I saw over a hundred students in the vicinity of Peking Road coming from French Town. Before going on duty at 7 p.m. I was told that these people were not permitted to come into the Settlement. Two Chinese Constables (622 and 322) advised them not to come into the settlement. I saw the Chinese Policemen speaking to them. They then turned into the Central district along the Shantung. I then reported the matter by telephone to Louza Police Station. I saw nothing further as I remained in the Police Box.

C.I. Vaughan Extracts

At 9 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a large number of students were coming into the Settlement from the French Concession by way of Shantung Road. Troopers under Trooper Sgt. Rock had already been sent. On arrival I saw the troopers were having a severe struggle. I saw one pony fall to the ground and lie there for several seconds.

Page 11.

its rider was on the ground using stick, stone, and other missiles were being thrown and the troopers were being driven back. The situation was undoubtedly serious and if they got to Canton Road it would have been still more serious so I decided to check it. I therefore took a carbine and fired three shots. Trooper Rock fired 7 shots from his pistol. The crowd then turned toward French Town. Among the debris we found a chop-er. Crowds kept shouting Tang - Tang. Our first opinion of the people in the procession was that they were students. I am not in a position to say whether they were students or not. The person shot dead was undoubtedly a coolie.

Trooper Sergeant Rock.

I met a procession of Chinese dressed up in a way the students have been dressing of late, white tops, little cloth hats, long white gowns. They were carrying flags. I rode up to a man who was leading the procession. I addressed him in English as he spoke English well. I asked him to go back to French Town and warned him that if he did not there would be a possibility of some getting injured. He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw shutter and form (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown from verandahs. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

On June 21st 1919 a room was engaged at the Oriental Hotel by the National Students Union for a tea party. It was discovered that the room was being used for a meeting regarding Tientsin and the Paris Peace Conference. The Police stopped the meeting.

On June 21st 1919 100 students held a meeting in the Peking College for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the release of students imprisoned in Peking and to prevent the Chinese delegates in Paris from signing the Peace Treaty. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time proper action could be taken for another general strike.

Copy of Municipal Notification No. 2625 issued in Chinese and English dated Council Room Shanghai June 24th 1919.

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful residents, herein is hereby issued by the Council as follows:-

1. No person unless a Consular Officer or a member of the naval or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless duly authorised by the Council shall, under any pretence whatsoever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organisation, association or body.

2. No person shall, under any pretence whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any sash or other device in

the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. By order,

R.C. Siddell, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police J. Milton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provisions of Municipal Notification issued last night will be put into force in Central, Louza and Hongkew Districts.
2. Inspector i/c ^{Hongkew} will make his own arrangements without further instructions, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.
3. S.V.C. are to be mobilised at 3 p.m.

Page 14.

Special Constables will patrol at Louza and Houghlow at 8 p.m. on the last two nights. The same arrangements for lights, both mounted and foot, will apply on the last two nights.

A small Naval detachment will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operations will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to arrest and if necessary compel compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Municipal Notification referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 posts of 8 men (four Police and four Volunteers or Specials) distributed in Central and Louza Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols traversing both districts north to south and east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by two rickshas in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the rickshas can be placed as convenient.

So far as is possible the Police will remove the articles and the S.V.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Firearms are only to be resorted to for the purpose of defending life or property. On no account whatever are they to be used for any other purpose.

7. Boy Scouts are to be told that they are not wanted and are to be asked to go home.

Students whose badges, banners or other insignia have been removed are to be told to clear out of the Settlement.

8. All watches are to be synchronised with the Louza Station Charge Room clock before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (C/I Ramsay to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Star May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Preparatory Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the Bund near the Nanking Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the Police that the procession could not be permitted in this Settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude throughout this matter is difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it ought to be brought very strongly to his notice, as well as to those connected with him, that the Settlement is not a place where political intriguing will be permitted and that conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace or action to incite to damage and murder will not be permitted for one instant.

Page 16.

The banners carried by those in the procession and the speeches made on the Corporation Ground at St. Catherine's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tang Shao Yi's invitation to those responsible for the recent lynch is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.
Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. Sta Inst: S.P.C. No. 199 brought to the station 3 Chinese Students whom he found distributing handbills at Hanking & Roman Road corner.

The three students stated that they were all boarders at the Commercial School situated near to the small south gate at Lok-Jai-pung, Nantao and their names were :-

WONG BAK YING son of a rice merchant at Poochow

whose parents reside at No. 52 Tung Pok Ka.

2. WAI YUN son of a property owner at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing outside the North gate at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.

WONG BAK YUN son of a Restaurant keeper

situated at the East Gate of Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing at the same place.

& had with other school fellows to the number of over 200 been sent by Wong Nai Kok, Principal of their school to all parts of Shanghai to distribute the circulars which he had handed to them.

They were in possession of 540 small white circulars,

Page 17.

SS, S, and 1 large circular air at the 1 medium sized
circular.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Grey & Lewis

C. D. I.

L. C. I.

C.I.D. Headquarters Staff

Memorandum 25, 5

Abstract: From the file on the 1919 J. P. Morgan boycott and the activities of the student in connection therewith.

C.I.D. Review.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On this date a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority were students was held in the Public Recreation Ground near the center of the City. Speakers included the former of Shanghai and also a large number of students who were imprisoned ineking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to the Northern and Southern Poles and also to the German Club. The plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the restaurant. On the following day thirty delegates began a boycott of any educational institutions not at the Shanghai College and formed a Students Union. This organization then directed the boycott campaign in the Chinese quarters at Si Chuan; all road. After June 9th it was decided to go to French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when student and leaders began to march and exhibit Japanese flags and signs.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner and the effort of the students among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the Shanghai Union received news from their friends ineking that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating ineking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

themselves into a police line and then to the City Hall, where they were met by a large group of the City Police. The police then escorted them to their quarters. The police also searched in various parts of the apartment building and found a large number of the Communist Party members. The police also found a large number of the Communist Party members in the building.

On the 7th a meeting of representatives of various schools, and 1000 students held a meeting in the Mantao Hall of Tsingtao which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the National Government urging the release of the student women strikers on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and handbills were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors,
2. The cancellation of secret agreements,
3. The release of the students,
4. The return of Tsingtao.

21.0 3.

[illegible]

The 1st Cavalry Division continued to work the area around the 1st Cavalry Division and the 1st Cavalry Division. The 1st Cavalry Division was located in the area of the 1st Cavalry Division. On June 12th, the 1st Cavalry Division was located in the area of the 1st Cavalry Division. On June 16th, the 1st Cavalry Division was located in the area of the 1st Cavalry Division.

The claim of an American victory was a victory for the people and celebration started in that territory despite the orders of the authorities. These claims were based upon one concerning a small town it was broken up by the order. Part of it however a true the celebration was at 9 p.m. and later but it was led by the U.S. on January 1941. These claims and the police were attacked. The claim was to report to the use of violence. Several shots were fired which resulted in the death of one person and the wounding of several others. These were the only incidents in this progression which was composed of anti-raid, citizens and other similar federations were led by large numbers of bad characters from the City. The reports that Japanese were pilfering the food and clothes led to many grave assaults of Japanese and Koreans, many Chinese suffered also and two died from the attacks received.

Page 4.

were responsible and in May 1919 a crisis occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread the Marxist ideas in Chinese and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books were ordered with agents and books were placed for their sale at schools in the agent's and the selling university - this is where the agitation started - and the King's College near Moscow. Interrupted correspondence once again came that similar literature had been dispatched to students in England, France and America, but although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

Some of the students personally were concerned on this occasion for of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowd in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly ordered not to mix with them they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to police stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amply inclined and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

Page 5.

cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder
came directly under police notice in settlement limits.

When they started their boycott campaign they did not
intend the movement to go on as long as it eventually did,
nor did they anticipate being concerned as they did, but by
June 8th the conduct of affairs had completely passed out of
their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was
one almost of plaintive apology to the police that things had
gone so far. They then stated that they were neither
responsible for what might happen, giving as a reason that
there had been nothing in their hands and that they had no
authority over students who did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the parent of the municipal public
schools left the classroom and walked out, abandoning the
closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Heino
Jensen wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating
that the students were doing their best to maintain law and
order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth
bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet and
distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested
that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot
and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out
the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to
to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of
internal dissension.

Page 6.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho also signed a letter to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and careful conduct of Mr. Volante. He writes "to stress that provocations should bring about a riot to clear it out work for the salvation of China. The co-operation of the Shanghai Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Student Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your country demands that you stay out the streets. Go home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to change our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be so nice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another letter in letter was written by Mr. Ho also signed to the Chairman :-
"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believe that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated the keepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must be accurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the street participating in any

Page 7.

[illegible]

The Council's decision which will be an effective sanction except for the Council any wish to act in this respect. Should any students be found disobeying the Council or the Council will you be so enough to inform our Council, the C.C. Board, of the fact of the disobedience and the Council will then take the person into custody and remove him from the movement of disobeying the instructions of the Council. "I am."

On June 11th 1918 the 7th International Conference of the
Union of the Nations was held in London. The 11th
Conference of the Union of the Nations was held in London,
and it was decided that they will
be obliged to leave the Union of the Nations if the
Union of the Nations is not able to do so.
The 11th Conference of the Union of the Nations was held
in London, and it was decided that they will
be obliged to leave the Union of the Nations if the
Union of the Nations is not able to do so.

On June 12th 1919 while the City Inspector and one member of the committee of the Council of Commerce were

Page 8.

holding a meeting in the hall of the Chamber of Commerce on June 15th at 8 o'clock. At 10 o'clock, being about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a group of students entered the meeting and began to heckle those attending. The meeting was adjourned without a decision.

On June 16th 1919, according to news from the "Student Federation of Students' Association, which gave a detailed account of the meeting held on June 15th and exhorting speakers to strive to win more success in the movement. A group of the organization asked the police to the police and it is believed that no real solution exist.

On June 16th 1919 an informal meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the West Main Hotel, Peking, at 1 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and seven foreigner present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hankow, Shanghai, and other cities, and also students from Tongshan, and other cities. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the only foreigners who attended were American and British teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Chen Jitang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tamm presided proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the central government of corrupt elements and would

Page 9.

arrive in Hong Kong at the end of June. It would also use all means possible to get the student union organized and active. The Union will have the duty of carrying out its policy.

On June 18th 1919 the Social Science of the Union wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Liden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 122 Avenue de la Paix, at 9 p.m. of June 17, held a meeting at which the organizing of the Union was the principal topic discussed.

The students have moved into their new premises at No. 22 Sing King Lee, Rue Paul Beau at 8 p.m. on June 17.

It is reported that the organizing intends to start a weekly paper named the "Union". This journal will be published in French, and will be edited by the staff of "Le Republicain de Hong Kong."

End of June 18th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honor to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing King Lee, Rue Paul Beau at 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tsan Shing Pung, a Peking student, and Ho Pau Lung of Fuh Tan College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

10010.

into the street. The procession, coming, to a halt
in front of the building. The crowd of people driven
back. The situation was such that I had to get out
of the front and it was not safe to stay there. I
decided to attack it. I fired 7 shots from my
pistol. The crowd then came forward to attack.
Among the crowd I saw a man who was shouting
Tung - Tung. The crowd then came forward to attack.
I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The crowd then
came forward to attack. I fired 7 shots from my
pistol. The crowd then came forward to attack. I
fired 7 shots from my pistol. The crowd then came
forward to attack. I fired 7 shots from my pistol.
Proper account back.

I then went to the front of the building and saw the
students. They were carrying flags. I went up to
them and was shouting the procession. I asked
him to go back to the front and warned him that if he
did not we would be responsible of some getting injured.
He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back.
I saw bottles and some (steals) tables, cups etc. being thrown
from the crowd. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I
heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots
from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

Page 10.

On June 22 a letter from the British Consular Officer in Hong Kong, dated June 21, 1919, was received by the Consular Officer in Hong Kong, dated June 21, 1919. It was a copy of a letter from the British Consular Officer in Hong Kong, dated June 21, 1919, to the British Consular Officer in Hong Kong, dated June 21, 1919. The letter was received by the British Consular Officer in Hong Kong, dated June 21, 1919.

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Copy of Municipal Council Resolution No. 625 of 1919, passed on 19th June 1919.

For the better preservation of the peace and good order of the Settlement and for the protection of all peaceful persons, the Council hereby issues the following:

1. To persons and a Consular Officer or a member of the armed or military forces of any Treaty Power or unless otherwise ordered by the Council shall, under any pretence whatsoever, appear in the streets or in any public place, in uniform or wearing any distinctive dress or badge or headgear signifying membership of any particular organization, association or body.

2. To persons shall, under any pretence whatsoever, carry any flag or banner or wear any coat or other device in

Page 13.

the secret or in any public place, whether in India or in China or in any foreign land".

My people shall remain loyal to the Government and shall not engage in any kind of strike or interference with the police or other law enforcing officers of the Council, armed in the maintenance of peace in good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action which covers a criminal or other offence, will be dealt with severely and harshly where the proper authorities for punishment indicate the least leniency.

This will come into effect from 4 p.m. to-morrow, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Nothing is to be given. Let all obey. My order,

M.C. Siddell, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commandant in Chief of Police L. Milton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provision of municipal notification is such that it will be put into force in Central, Lower and New Town districts.

2. Inspector ^{Donohew} 1/o will make his own arrangements without further instruction, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.

3. S.V.C. are to be mobilized at 3 p.m.

Page 14.

Local 1 will be in charge of the operation. They will be on duty from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. The following instructions will apply to the local 1's.

1. All local 1's will be in charge of the operation. They will be on duty from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

2. They will be in charge of the operation. They will be on duty from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m. They will be in charge of the operation. They will be on duty from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

3. The general idea will be to have 7 pieces of 8 men (four police and four volunteers or specials) distributed in Central and South Districts. In addition to this, there will be strong patrols throughout each district from 6 p.m. to 10 p.m.

4. They will be accompanied by the riotous in which to place all articles taken from the students.

5. Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the riotous can be placed as convenient.

6. It is possible the police will remove the riotous. The M.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

7. The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

8. The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

9. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Page 18.

Firearms are only to be used in cases of self defense or defense of life or property. Shots are not to be fired in the air.

7. Bayonets are to be used only in cases of self defense and not to be used.

Students whose badges, uniforms, or other insignia have been removed are to be sold to clear out of the settlement.

8. All weapons are to be synchronized with the hour of the day.

9. The C.C.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (C/I to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Post May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Secretary of the Citizens' Draft Meeting stating that an "above procession" would pass through the Bund near the Wanching Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the police that the procession could not be permitted in the settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude throughout this matter is difficult to explain and I am of opinion that it ought to be brought very strongly to his notice, as well as to those connected with him, that the Settlement is not a place where political intriguing will be permitted and that conduct likely to cause a breach of the peace or action to invite to damage and murder will not be permitted for any reason.

Page 16.

The banners carried by those in the procession and the speech made on the occasion around the T. T. Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tang Yung Yi's invitation to those responsible for the boycott is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.

Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. 9th Inst: D.P.C. No. 190 brought to this Station 3 Chinese Students whom he found distributing handbills at Hanking & Homen Road corner.

The three students stated that they were all members of the Commercial School situated near to the small South gate at Lok-ke-yang, Kwato so their names were:-

1. HO LEE YING son of a rice dealer at the Chow where parents reside at No. 52 Tung Lok Ka.

2. HO LEE YU son of a property owner at Li-yang Hsien, Chi-nan, parents residing outside the North gate at Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu.

3. HO LEE YU son of a Restaurant keeper situated at the East Gate of Li-yang Hsien, Kiangsu, parents residing at the same place.

Along with other school fellows to the number of over 200 were sent by Wong Kai Mok, Principal of their school to all parts of Shanghai to distribute the circulars which he had handed to them.

They were in possession of 840 small white circulars.

September 25, 5

Extracts from the file on the 1919 Japanese boycott and the activities of the student in connection therewith.

C.D.I. Reeves.

Sir,

The anti Japanese agitation began in Shanghai on May 7th 1919. On the 8th a mass meeting attended by about 7000 people of whom the majority are students was held in the Public Recreation Grounds near the West Gate of the City. Speakers demanded the return of Shingtao and the release of students who were imprisoned in Peking. After the speeches the assembly decided to go in a body to see the Northern and Southern Peace Delegates who were sitting at the German Club. These plans were upset however by the French Police who would not allow them to enter the settlement. On the following day thirty delegates representing as many educational institutions met at the Fuh Yen College and formed a Students Union. This organisation has since directed the boycott campaign and has their headquarters at 51 Bubbling Well Road. After June 9th it was located in French Town where they further directed the boycott campaign. No violence took place until May 18th when students and loafers began to snatch and mutilate Japanese made straw hats.

The boycott was conducted in an orderly manner despite the efforts of a few extremists among the students who advocated the formation of a volunteer corps and a general strike, but on June 4th the local Students Union received news from their Tientsin branch that 400 students had been arrested for demonstrating in Peking. On receipt of this report 300 students held a meeting in the Shanghai City. They formed

Page 2.

themselves into parties and made a direct appeal to the City shopkeepers to strike, with the result that on June 5th the City shops did not open and those in the Settlement put up their shutters. Japanese were attacked in various parts of the Settlement : during the day and at 9 p.m. large crowds containing a number of elements assembled on the leading road.

stones and bricks were thrown and several police injured and at midnight it became necessary to disperse these crowds by force.

On June 6th reports were circulated that Japanese were poisoning food and water, and a warning to shopkeepers and others was accordingly issued by the Municipal Council.

On June 7th a meeting of representatives of various sections, schools and associations held a meeting in the Chamber of Commerce which was attended by General Lu. After considerable discussion General Lu promised he would telegraph to the Central Government asking the release of the student demonstrators on the conditions that the shops would open and the boycott agitation abandoned. These conditions

were opposed by the students and it had the effect of spurring the students on to greater efforts and pamphlets were circulated urging the people to continue the strike until the Central Government agreed to the following demands :

1. The punishment of the National Traitors.
2. The cancellation of secret agreements.
3. The release of the students.
4. The return of Tsingtao.

Page 3.

Leaflets were also circulated trying to undermine the loyalty of the Chinese members of the S.M.P. due to the order for police in Chinese territory.

The general strike continued to June 11th when news reached Shanghai that the three so called national traitors had been dismissed by the President. On June 12th the shops of the settlement closed up and strikers began to resume work. By June 16th things became normal.

The dismissal of the so called traitors was taken as a victory for the people and celebrations started in Chinese territory despite the orders of the authorities. Processions were formed and on one entering French Town it was broken up by the police. Part of it however entered the Settlement at about 9 p.m. June 12th but was stopped by the S.M.P. on Wantung Road. A fracas ensued and the police were attacked. The latter had to resort to the use of firearms and several shots were fired which resulted in the death of one Chinese and the wounding of several others.

There were few if any students in this procession which was composed of commercial, citizens and other similar federations accompanied by large numbers of bad characters from the City.

The reports that Japanese were poisoning the food and water led to many grave assaults of Japanese and Koreans.

Many Chinese suffered also and two died from the wounds received.

The strike showed that the Kohnmington malcontents

Page 4.

were responsible and in May 1919 a case occurred which disclosed the existence of a scheme to spread radical ideas in China and that Bolshevik propaganda was being spread among the student classes and that agents for the sale of Bolshevik literature had been appointed in various schools. Books were shown that agents had been appointed for a sale at which the first agent at the Peking University - this is where the agitation started - and Lo Ying College near Tientsin. Intercepted correspondence showed also that similar literature had been despatched to China in England, France and America, and although there is nothing definite to connect Bolshevism with the unrest it is known that professional politicians and the student movement are closely connected.

As far as the students personally were concerned on this occasion few of them gave trouble in the streets. For the first day or two they were allowed to assist in keeping the crowds in order, but it was soon found that their presence merely caused larger crowds to collect. They were accordingly asked not to appear and they obeyed implicitly for some days. Later they formed processions carrying banners in motor cars and many had to be turned back. No students were arrested by the Police though a number found distributing handbills were taken to Police stations and warned to desist. On the whole they were amenable and with few exceptions seemed anxious that order should be kept. No

Page 5.

cases of intimidation or of incitement by them to disorder came directly under police notice in settlement limits.

Then they started their boycott campaign. They did not intend to movement to be carried through it eventually did, nor did they anticipate losing control. They did, but by June 5th the conduct of affairs had admittedly passed out of their hands and the attitude of their leaders on that day was one almost of plaintive apology to the police that things had gone so far. They then stated that they were neither responsible for what had happened, giving as a reason that there had been soldiers in their ranks and that they had no authority over them, that they did not belong to their Union.

On June 6th 1919 the students of the Municipal Public Schools left the classes and walked out, necessitating the closing of the schools.

On June 6th the president of the Students Union Ho Pao Jien wrote to the Chairman of the Municipal Council stating that the students were doing their best to maintain law and order by having motor lorries travelling back and forth bearing signs advising the people to be peaceful and quiet also distributing handbills with the same object. He suggested that interested parties would take steps to bring about a riot and discredit the student movement and suggested calling out the Specials and Volunteers. He expressed a desire to co-operate with foreign friends during the period of internal dissension.

Page 6.

On June 7th 1919 Mr. Ho Pao Jien again wrote to the Chairman expressing the Shanghai Students Union appreciation of the tactful and useful conduct of the Volunteers. He states "We feared that provocateurs would bring about a riot to discredit our work for the Salvation of China. The co-operation of the Volunteers and Student Groups saved the day."

On June 7th 1919 "The Students Union" issued a circular which reads as follows :-

"Your Country demands that you stay off the streets.

Go Home.

The enemy is trying to start a riot to damage our cause, only peace and order can save China. If you are struck, walk away. It will not be cowardice, it will be personal sacrifice for your people "Go Home"

"Shanghai Students Union."

On June 10th 1919 another interesting letter was written by Mr. Ho Pao Jien to the Chairman :-

"Sir,

It has come to the knowledge of the Shanghai Students Union that the Municipal Council believes that the members of the Union have participated in various strike activities today, that they have intimidated shopkeepers to keep the shops closed. Such information as you may have on this subject must ^{be} inaccurate.

The Shanghai Students Union has today been entirely inactive. No members were on the streets participating in any

Page 7.

agitation. It is quite possible that persons are working as students have been going about town in order that the students movement might be discredited. We are particularly anxious to avoid any conflict with the Municipal Council; and we are certain that you must recognize the fact that the students have without delay complied with every order of your body.

The Shanghai Students Union will be inactive tomorrow except as the Council may wish to use its services. Should any students be found disobeying the orders of the Council will you be good enough to inform our Council, Mr. F.B. Rose, of the fact so that it may be thoroughly investigated whether the person is really a student who is endangering the movement by disobeying our instructions or whether he is a fraud."

On June 11th 1919 the French Police gave notice to the Public Citizens Association 220 Avenue Joffre and the Shanghai Students Union 21 Yue Yang Lee Avenue Joffre, that they will be obliged to leave the French Concession if the General strike did not end on that day. As a result the students on strike held a meeting in Fuh Tan School for the purpose of considering what should be done in view of their expulsion from the International Settlement and their threatened expulsion from French Town. They decided that they would have no central organization until the general strike ended.

On June 11th 1919 while the City Magistrate and some members of the committee of the Chinese of Commerce were

Page 3.

holding a meeting in the room of the Chamber of Commerce on T. Hsuan Road to consider steps to be taken to bring about a resumption of business, a group of students entered the meeting room and started to heckle those conferring. The meeting broke up without reaching a decision.

On June 18th handbills purporting to come from the Merchants' Federation and Students' Association, which gave a garbled account of the shooting affray on Tiantang Road and exhorting shopkeepers to strike again have appeared in the settlement. Neither of the organizations named are known to the Police and it is believed that no such societies exist.

On June 16th 1919 an inauguration meeting of the Chinese Students' Union was held in the Great Eastern Hotel, Wanking Road, at 3 p.m. June 16. There were about 100 Chinese and eleven foreigners present. The former included representatives of schools in Peking, Tientsin, Hanking, Tsinanfu, Hupoh, Sootingfu, Amoy, Kiukiang, Hsin, Tongshan, Moukchow and Shanghai. With the exception of two newspaper reporters, the foreigners who attended were American missionaries or teachers in their schools. The gathering was presided over by Tuan Sih Bang, a student in Peking University.

Mr. Tuan started proceedings with a speech, in which he explained the idea of the Chinese Students' Union, and the reasons for its formation. He said the Union would try to purge the Central Government of corrupt elements and would

Page 9.

strive for the regeneration of China. It would also use all means at its disposal to protect China from external enemies. The Union would have recourse only to peaceful methods in carrying out its policy.

On June 16th 1919 the Commissioner of Police wrote a letter to the Consul General of France :-

"Dear Monsieur Vilden,

It is reported that the Committee of the Public Citizens' Association, No. 220 Avenue Joffre, at 9 p.m. on June 17, held a meeting at which the organising of labor unions was the principal topic discussed.

The Students Union moved into their new premises at No. 22 Rue Paul Beau on June 17.

It is reported that the Kounmingtang intends to start a weekly paper advocating Bolshevism. This journal will be published in French town, and will be edited by the staff of "Republican Daily News."

Also on June 20th 1919:-

"Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that it is reported a secret meeting was held at No. 22 Sing Ping Lee, Rue Paul Beau at about 8 p.m. on June 18th when Tuan Sih Pang, a Peking student, and Ho Pau Zung of Fuh Tan College were elected President and Vice President of the Union respectively. They will hold office for one year.

The Students' Union has decided to distribute boycott

Page 10.

handbills weekly among the merchants and shopkeepers so as to remind them of the ban on Japanese goods."

Extract from the evidence given at the Public Mortuary on June 13th 1919 at 11 a.m. when an inquest was held by Mr. Grant Jones and Magistrate Kwan on the body of an unknown adult Chinese who was shot in the head by the Police during a riot on the Shantung Road about 9 p.m. on Thursday June 12th 1919.

Chinese P.C. 456 :- About 8.55 p.m. yesterday while on duty in the Telephone Box on Avenue Edward VII I saw over a hundred students in the vicinity of Pokien Road Bridge coming from French Town. Before going on duty at 7 p.m. I was told that these people were not permitted to come into the Settlement. Two Chinese Constables (622 and 322) advised them not to come into the settlement. I saw the Chinese Policemen speaking to them. They then turned into the Central district along the Shantung. I then reported the matter by telephone to Louisa Police Station. I saw nothing further as I remained in the Police Box.

C.I. Vaughan Extracts

At 9 p.m. June 12th 1919 I received a message that a large number of students were coming into the Settlement from the French Concession by way of Shantung Road. Troopers under Trooper Sgt. Rock had already been sent. On arrival I saw the troopers were having a severe struggle. I saw one pony fall to the ground and lie there for several seconds.

Page 11.

its rider was on the ground. Also stick, stone, and other missiles were being thrown and the troopers were being driven back. The situation was undoubtedly serious and if they got to Canton Road it would have been still more serious so I decided to check it. I therefore took a carbine and fired three shots. Trooper Rock fired 7 shots from his pistol. The crowd then turned toward French Town. Among the debris we found a chopper. Crowds kept shouting Tung - Tung. Our first opinion of the people in the procession was that they were students. I am not in a position to say whether they were students or not. The person shot dead was undoubtedly a coolie.

Trooper sergeant Rock.

I met a procession of Chinese dressed up in a way the students have been wearing of late, white topsies, little cloth hats, long white gowns. They were carrying flags. I rode up to a man who was heading the procession. I addressed him in English as he spoke English well. I asked him to go back to French Town and warned him that if he did not there would be a possibility of some getting injured. He spoke to the crowd and then said we will not go back. I saw shutters and form (stools) tables, cups etc. being thrown from verandahs. One trooper's jawbone was broken. I heard them shouting "Beat the Foreigner". I fired 7 shots from my pistol. The Volunteers turned out and relieved me.

Page 12.

On June 21st 1919 a room was engaged at the Oriental Hotel by the National Students Union for a meeting. It was discovered that the agents were raising questions regarding Peking and the Paris Peace Conference. The police stopped the meeting.

On June 21st 1919 100 students held a meeting in the Nanyang College for the purpose of devising ways and means to secure the release of students imprisoned in Peking and to prevent the Chinese delegates in Paris from signing the Peace Treaty. They decided that if no satisfactory reply was forthcoming within a reasonable time preparations would be made for another general strike.

Copy of Municipal Notification No. 2625 issued in Chinese and English dated Council Room Shanghai June 21st 1919.

For the better preservation of the public order of the Settlement and for the protection of the residents, warning is hereby issued to all persons.

1. No person unless a member of the naval or military forces of the Government duly authorized by the Council shall, however, appear in the streets in uniform or wearing any insignia signifying membership of any association or body.

2. No person shall carry any flag or banner.

the streets or in any public place, bearing any inscription in Chinese or in any foreign language.

Any person contravening any of the terms of this warning or interfering with the Police or other duly authorised officers of the Council, engaged in the maintenance of peace and good order or usurping the authority vested in them or otherwise guilty of any action whatsoever prejudicial to peace and good order, will be arrested forthwith and taken before the proper authorities for punishment without the least leniency.

This will take effect from 4 p.m. Monday, June 9th, whereafter compliance with its terms will be enforced with the utmost rigour.

Warning is duly given. Let all obey. By order,

H.O. Middel, Secretary.

Copy of Memo to Inspectors issued by the Deputy Commissioner of Police M. Wilton Johnson on June 9th 1919, 2 p.m.

Special arrangements for to-day :-

1. The provisions of Municipal Notification issued last night will be put into force in Central, Louza and Hongkew districts.
2. Inspector ^{Hongkew} 1/c will make his own arrangements without further instructions, in consultation with the Officer Commanding American Co., S.V.C. and in conformity generally with what is being done elsewhere.
3. S.V.C. are to be mobilised at 3 p.m.

Page 14.

Special Constables will patrol the Louza and Mongitor at 6 p.m. as on the last two nights. The same arrangements for Sildis, both United and East, will apply as on the last two nights.

A small Naval detachment will be available for use, if necessary.

4. Operations will begin at 5 p.m. Their object is to prevent and if necessary compel compliance with paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Municipal Notification referred to.

5. The general idea will be to have 7 posts of 8 men (four Police and four Volunteers or Specials) distributed in Central and Louza Districts. In addition to these, there will be strong patrols traversing both districts north to south and east to west.

Each party will be accompanied by two rickshas in which to place all articles taken from the students.

Motor lorries will be available into which the contents of the rickshas can be placed as convenient.

So far as is possible the Police will remove the articles and the S.V.C. will furnish any additional protection required.

The white hats worn by students are not to be taken away from them.

The only students who need be arrested for the present are those found distributing handbills.

6. No force is to be used unless actually required.

Firearms are only to be resorted to for the purpose of defending life or property. On no account whatever are persons to be shot in the air.

7. Boycotees are to be told that they are not wanted and warned to go home.

Students whose badges, banners or other insignia have been removed are to be told to clear out of the settlement.

8. All watches are to be synchronised with the Louisa Station Charge Room clock before going on duty.

9. The C.S.P. may be found at any time by communicating with Tel. No. C. 1369 between 5 p.m. and midnight. (C/I Hanny to make the necessary arrangements).

Extract from report in the Morning Star May 8th 1919.

On May 6 a letter was received by this office from the Propagatory Office of the Citizens' Great Meeting stating that the above procession would pass through the Bund near the Banking Road. The promoters of the movement were definitely informed by the Police that the procession could not be permitted in this Settlement.

Mr. Tang Shao Yi's attitude towards the matter is difficult to explain and I am of course unable to be brought very strongly to his notice. It is connected with him, that the Settlement is a political intrigue will be paid to cause a breach of the peace and murder will not be permitted.

Page 16.

The banners carried by those in the procession and the speeches made on the Recreation Ground at St. Catherine's Bridge were certainly most inflammatory. Mr. Tang Shao Yi's invitation to those responsible for what took place is tantamount to an open sympathy with their propaganda.

Copy of report forwarded by D.I. Burnside dated May 10th 1919.
Sir,

I beg to report that at 3.45 p.m. 9th Inst: S.P.C. No. 190 brought to this Station 3 Chinese Student, whom he found distributing pamphlets at Wharfing & Bonnet Road corner.

The three students were taken to the Commercial and Police Station at Lok-ka-pang, where they were held.

& had with them
been sent by
parts of the
handed to the

They

Page 17.

22, 8, and 1 large brownish circulars and 1 medium sized circular.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Grey & Hewes

C. D. I.

D. C. I.